TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE WHIG is published every Saturday morning, by the BLAIR COUNTY UNION PRINTING ASSOCIATION, at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or within the year—otherwise $2,50.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate

Business notices 10 cents per line: each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office on Allegheny street, first door west of the Court House.

THOMAS McCAMANT, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Office in McFarland's building, on Allegheny street, in the room recently occupied by J. H. Keatley, Esq., Jan. 13, 1866.

DR. J. A. ROHRER, Dentist.
SUCCESSOR TO DR. S. KIMMELL.
Office on Allegheny street, nearly opposite the Logan Hotel, Hollidaysburg, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental Profession. feb. 3 '65, ly.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
Office in the room occupied by him previous to his entry into the service.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.
Will transact all legitimate Banking, buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Silver. Interest paid on time deposits. Dec, 9, 65.

WLEE WOODCOK, Attorney at Law, and claim agent, Altoona, Blair Co., Pa.
Office on Annie Street, two doors below Post Office.
Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon Counties. All Claims, &., entrused to his care will recieve prompt attention. Jan 13, 1866.

H. SNYDER, Attorney at Law, and licensed claim agent.
☞ All Soldier's Claims against the Government for Back Pay, Bounty, Widows' and Invalid Pensions, attended to with great care and promptness. Office next door to the "American House," on Allegheny St., Hollidaysburg, Pa. Jan 13, 1865.

MEDICAL CARD,
DR. G. W. STROHECKER.
Has located in Newry, Blair county, and respectfully offers his Professional Services, to the Citizens of this place and vicinity. He may be found at all times, except when professionally engaged, at Mr. Frank McCoy's. Dec. 23, 1865.

J. F. FREUAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent
BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

REMOVAL.
GEORGE W. SMITH, M. D
Now occupies the Post Office building as his residence and office, where he may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. Thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, he still hopes to merit public and private confidence by strict attention to all his professional duties.
April 23, '64—tf.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

NEW FIRM.
COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.
THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of
Mining and Shipping Coal,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISING,
and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.
JAS. M. COOPER.
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 2, 1864.-tf

L. GAMPE & CO
HAS OPENED A
PAINT SHOP,
IN HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
and will execute, SIGN, FRESCO, ORNAMENTAL and plain House Painting, Varnishing, Graining, and all work usually performed by professors of the art.
By promising the most acceptable prices, we hope to acquire the patronage of the public and secure success to the establishment.
The Shop is Located on MONTGOMERY Street, in the building formerly occupied by T. Hopkins as a saddler shop.

# The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XX. Independent in all Things—Neutral in Nothing. No. 10.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | One insertion. | Two do. | Three do |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 lines or less. | $0 25 | $0 37½ | $0 50 |
| 1 square (12 lines.) | 0 50 | 0 75 | 1 00 |
| 2 squares (24 lines.) | 1 00 | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| 3 squares (36 lines.) | 1 50 | 2 25 | 3 00 |
| | 3 months. | 6 do. | 12 do |
| 6 lines or less. | $1 50 | $3 00 | $5 00 |
| 1 square, (12 lines) | 2 50 | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| 2 squares, (24 lines) | 4 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 squares, (36 lines) | 5 00 | 8 00 | 12 00 |
| Four squares, | 6 00 | 10 00 | 14 00 |
| Half a column, | 10 00 | 14 00 | 20 00 |
| One column, | 15 00 | 22 00 | 35 00 |

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.
☞ Advertisements not marked with number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.
BROTHERLINE & LONGWELL, Editors

## INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

*Wheat, Meat, Cabbage, Potatoes, Apples, Grapes, Beets, Tomatoes, Bread, Cake, and some Other Things—and the Boys and Girls Besides.*

SCENE—*John Smith's Country Store*—TIME, *Evening*—SPEAKERS, *Sundry Villagers and Editor, who have "happened in as usual."*

Mr. Smith.—Trade is very dull nowadays; I don't sell half as much as I did five years ago.

Mr. Jones.—Good reason. Things are so high we can't afford to buy. You charge such awful high prices, Smith.

Mr. Smith. Can't help it. I have to pay so much more. When I sold sugar at 10 cents a pound, I made a cent a pound, and I only make a cent now on 20 cents; and this cent profit don't go so far to keep my family.

Mr. Brown.—I buy just as much as ever. I don't see as there is much change. I used to sell my 600 bushels of wheat for 75 cents a bushel, or $450. Of this $250 went for family store bills, and $200 to pay off my farm debt. Now, when I sell for $1.25 per bushel, or $900, it takes about $500 for store bills, and leaves $400 to pay off the debt. In fact, these high prices suit me. I wish Mr. M'Culloch had kept out of the Treasury, for he threatens to make greenbacks par, and knock down prices.

Mr. Price.—I don't see as it makes much difference. If there is twice as much money going, and everybody gets twice as much for everything he raises, and pays twice as much for everything he buys, it all comes out square at the end; and there is this gain in the operation:—those who save money, or make a profit, make double, as neighbor Brown explains about paying his farm debt.

Mr. Butler.—That's so.

M.. Green.—So I think.

Mr. Moore.—So do I.

Mr. Baker.—There is a little drawback. I keep the accounts of Widow Roberts, who has the mortgage on Mr. Brown's farm, and the $400 he pays don't go only half so far in supporting her and educating her children.

Mr. Travis, (the School Teacher.)—Yes it does, for I only get $30 a month for teaching Mrs. Roberts' and other children, and I used to get $25, with wheat at 75 cents.

Rev. Mr. Corey.—And I only get $600 a year, while I always had $500 with wheat at 75 cents and sugar 10 cents.

Several voices.—That *ain't* quite square.

Mr. Editor.—And you only pay me $2 a year for my newspaper, which you thought cheap at $1.50 five years ago, though I have now to pay three times as much for everything I use in making my newspaper.

Mr. Green.—Why don't you raise your prices too?

Mr. Editor.—People won't stand it. I must get along with no profit, or even at a loss, hoping for better times, or else lose my subscribers, and let the paper go down. Why, when I raised the price from $1.50 to $2 a year, a good many stopped the paper—among them Mr. Brown himself, though I paid him double for his wheat.

Mr. Brown.—I didn't stop it so much for the price; I went in for paying for my farm by extra economy.

Mr. Editor.—Yes, he followed my advice for people to "economize and pay their debts now." But let us see if Mr. Brown began at the right place. On one Saturday I published in my paper that wheat had advanced 15 cents a bushel. On Monday Mr. Brown went to market with his wheat and sold sixty bushels at one cent advance on the old price, and thought he done well. He came home boasting about it, until he met neighbor Johnston, who got fifteen cents advance, because he got my paper and was wide-awake. Mr. Brown's loss on 60 bushels would pay four whole years' subscription.

Mr. Brown.—Don't say any more about it, Mr. Editor, and put me down a subscriber for life.

Mr. Editor.—I have heard of several other such losses by those who stopped my paper. Not to be too personal, as some of them are *here*, I will call them A, B, C, etc. Mr. A. paid 4 per cent. more fees on $71 taxes, because he did not see the collector's notice in my paper, and thus lost $2.84 to save $2. Mr. B, paid $3.60 the same way. Mr. C, failed to bring in his claim against an estate because he did not see in my paper the legal notice limiting the time. That cost him $34 to save $2 subscription. Mr. D. sold 200 pounds of wool at 62 cents, because he did not see an advertisement of Mr. Smith, right here at home, offering 70 cents. That cost him $16 to save $2. Mr. F's boys went down to the village every night or two to get the news and local gossip, because they had no paper at home, and one of them fell into bad company, and is ruined. I know twenty cases where people lost money for not learning what is going on. I gather up all that is going on in business or society, and condense it into my columns. It is important for every man to know all about home matters, and I doubt if there is a man in this whole town who would not, in the course of a year, get some information that would pay him more than $2 a year. And then think of a household setting down together 365 days in the year, and having nothing to talk about, except their own affairs, and a few items of gossip, gathered up by occasional contact with other people.

Mr. Taylor.—Let me help the Editor's argument. Wife read to me an item he published about a humbug, which he copied from the *American Agriculturist*, of New York city. Next day one of these humbugs came round with his articles, and was so plausible that he almost persuaded her into paying him $3 for his swindling recipe; but the editor's caution kept her back.

Mr. Editor.—Yes, and do you know that the fellow sold more than fifty of the humbug recipes hereabout, at $3 a piece; but not to any one of my subscribers.

Mr. Potts.—Put me down as a subscriber, Mr. Editor; here is your two dollars.

Mr. Shaw.—And me too.

Mr. Editor.—Thank you, gentlemen. I'll try to make a better paper than ever. Every dollar helps; a new subscriber only adds to my expense the cost of paper. If everybody took the paper, and thus divided the cost of getting news, setting type, office rent, etc., I could double the value of the paper to each. Please talk the matter over with your neighbors and see if it cannot be done.

Several Voices.—We will.

Mr. Smith, —And now, while you are about, I want to make up a club for a good New York paper.

Mr. Brown.—We can't afford to take so many papers.

Mr. Smith.—You have just seen that you could not afford to stop your home paper; let us see if it will not pay to join our club. Mr. Rich, you have taken the "American Agriculturist" for several years. Does it *pay?*

Mr. Rich.—Pay? Yes, fifty times over. Why, I got two ten-acre fields ready to sow wheat, and put in one of them. That night my "Agriculturist" came, and I read a simple recommendation about preparing seed wheat. I called John, and we put fifteen bushels in soak for the next day. It cost 50 cents for the materials. Well, that second field yielded 5 bushels an acre more than the other; or fifty bushels extra, and better wheat too. Pretty good pay for $1.50 expended on a paper. And I have got lots of other hints almost as profitable. You know I get better profits on my beef, pork and mutton than any man in the place. Now, this does not come from any direct hint, like the wheat, but from a good many suggestions that I have picked up in reading the "Agriculturist," and from the course of reasoning that I have been led into, by reading in it what others do, and think, and say.

Mr. Smith.—You are another subscriber to the "Agriculturist;" Mr. West; does it pay?

Mr. West.—Pay? Yes. You know what good cabbages and potatoes I had last season. Why, the cabbages were worth double any others in town, for market or for home use. I had 400 heads, worth 5 cents a piece extra; and they only cost 20 cents extra for seed. My 250 bushels of potatoes are all engaged for seed at $1.50 a bushel, when other kinds bring only 50 cents. That's $250 clear gain, for the $14 extra I paid for the seed, and the $1.50 I paid for the "Agriculturist." It was through this paper that I learned about both the cabbages and potatoes. Its editors are careful, intelligent men, on the constant lookout for anything new that is really good, while the paper abounds in cautions against the poor and unprofitable.

Mr. Smith.—What say you Mr. Taylor? Does it pay to invest $1.50 in the "Agriculturist?"

Mr. Taylor.—Most certainly A hint in the paper led me to look after certain insects at the proper time, and the result was, I had 160 barrels of splendid apples, which brought me a clear $5 per barrel, and this you know was better by $1 than the average price here, or $160. Then I have read so much about good and bad grapes, the method of treating them, etc., that I can beat the town in raising grapes profitably. My son William got a kink in his head about tomatoes, from something the editors had said, and sent for some seed. He made more money on the crop raised in his spare hours than was *cleared* by half the farmers in this town.

Mr. Smith.—Let's hear from Mr. Crane.

Mr. Crane.—I only read in the paper what was said about hogs—what kind paid best, how to feed them, and the like; but if you'll call around and see my porkers, and my expense account, I'll bet a pippin I can show fifty dollars more of pork for the same money than any other man here. And this comes from reading what other men think and do. But Wife ought to be here to speak. She and the girls read the "Agriculturist" next to the Bible. They think the household department is worth more than all the fashion magazines in the world. They say, it is so full of good hints about all kinds of house work. All I can say is, that we do have better bread and cake; and Wife says, the cake don't cost so much as it used to. She has learned from the paper how a hundred other housekeepers do their work.

Rev. Corey.—Let me say, also, that Mrs. Crane and her daughters have added a good many beautiful but cheap home-made fixtures to their parlor and sitting rooms, which certainly make their home attractive. They told me, the other day, they got these up from pictures and descriptions in the "Agriculturist."

Mr. Travis.—My salary has not allowed me to take the paper; though I must squeeze out enough to do so this year. My school-boys have brought me some copies to look at the past year or two, and I find the Boys' and Girls' department of the "Agriculturist" the best thing I ever saw. It is full of items, etc., that amuse and at the same time instruct the children. Why, I could pick out the boys and girls in my school whose parents take the "Agriculturist," just by hearing them talk—they are so full of new and good things they have learned from the paper. The paper has many beautiful engravings.

Rev. Corey.—As small as is my salary, I would have the paper if it cost $5 a year, instead of $1 50. The fact is, it helps out my salary. My little garden plot at the parsonage has yielded us almost all our table vegetables, besides many beautiful flowers. The "Agriculturist" has been my constant guide. I knew but little of gardening; but this paper is so full of information about the best things to plant and sow, when to plant and how to cultivate—all told in so plain and practical a way, by men who seem to talk from their own experience, that I know just what to do, and how to do it well. The high, moral tone of the paper, its common sense, the care it takes of all parts of the Farm, the Garden, the Orchard, the household work, and the children as well, with its hundreds of beautiful engravings—make it the most valuable periodical I have ever seen. I heartily wish every one of my parishioners would take it for himself and family. It would awaken thought and enterprise, give interest to the town and neighborhood talk, stimulate improvement, introduce new and profitable crops, animals and implements, and add to our wealth. Take my advice, and all of you try the paper a year. The $1 50 it costs is only three cents a week, and it is worth that any way. Why, the large and beautiful engravings are worth many times that.

Mr. Davis.—I took the "Genesee Farmer" last year, and as that has stopped, I thought I would take a new paper.

Mr. Smith.—The "Genesee Farmer" was not really stopped. The publishers of the "Agriculturist" invited Mr. Harris to join the "Farmer" to the "Agriculturist," and put his whole force into the latter paper. They paid him a large price for his office, and moved it, with everything connected with it, to their office. So the "Agriculturist" is really two papers joined into one, and of course better. I think we better go with Mr. Harris to the "Agriculturist," that has been published for twenty-five years, and has an hundred thousand circulation, which, as the editor has told us, supplies the means and facilities for giving us a great deal more for the same money. Mr. Harris carries on his large farm, and in his "Walks and Talks on the Farm," and other things he writes for the "Agriculturist," he tells us a great deal about all kinds of farm work.

Mr. Davis.—Put me down for the "Agriculturist."

Mr. Smith.—I am glad to do so. I know you will like it. The January number, which has just come to hand, is alone worth the cost of a year. See here, (showing it) there are forty pages, and there are *thirty-five* engravings in it, two of them full page size, and see how beautiful! Why, I'll give any man who takes the paper a year, a dollar and a half in goods out of my store, if he says at the end of a year, he has not got many times his money's worth.

Mr. Butler.—Put me in your club.

Mr. Green.—And me too.

Mr. Brown.—And me.

Mr. Smith.—I have no interest in the matter, except to do a good thing for the place. You can join our club, or any one who desires can get the "Agriculturist" for 1866, (Volume 25,) by simply enclosing $1 50, with his name and post-office address, and sending it to ORANGE JUDD & Co., 41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK CITY. The paper always comes promptly and regularly, and, what is a good thing, it stops when your time is up, without you having to write about it. I predict that there will be plenty of others next winter, to talk as Mr. Rich, Mr. West, Mr. Crane and Parson Corey have done to-night.

COMPLIMENT TO MRS. LINCOLN.—The U. S. House of Representatives, on the 8th inst., passed without debate the Senate bill to give Mrs. Lincoln the franking privilege. This compliment has been only extended to Mrs. John Quincy Adams in the history of the government.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

### THE DYING WIFE.

Many a sorrow-stricken heart will
bleed afresh and many a manly eye
grow dim with tears, over the remembrance of a reality which the following beautiful lines will awaken:

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
Let me feel her sweet, warm breath;
For a strong chill o'er me passes,
And I know that it is death.
I would gaze upon the treasure—
Scarcely given ere I go—
Feel her rosy dimpled fingers
Wander o'er my cheek of snow.

I am passing through the waters,
But a blessed shore appears;
Kneel beside me, husband dearest,
Let me kiss away thy tears.
Wrestle with thy grief, my husband,
Strive from midnight until day,
It may leave an angel's blessing
When it vanishes away.

Lay the gem upon my bosom,
'Tis not long she can be there;
See! how to my heart she nestles,
'Tis the pearl I love to wear.
If in after years beside thee,
Sits another in my chair,
Though her voice be sweeter music,
And her face than mine more fair.

If a cherub call thee "Father!"
Far more beautiful than this,
Love thy first born! Oh! my husband!
Turn not from the motherless.
Tell her sometimes of her mother—
You may call her by my name!
Shield her from the winds of sorrow;
If she errs, oh! gently blame.

Lead her sometimes, where I'm sleeping
I will answer if she calls,
And my breath will stir her ringlets,
When my voice in blessings falls.
Then her soft, black eyes will brighten,
And shall wonder whence it came,
In her heart, when years pass o'er her,
She will find her mother's name.

It is said that every mortal,
Walks between two angels here;
One records the ills, but blots it,
If before the midnight drear
Man repenteth—if uncancelled,
Then he seals it for the skies;
And the right hand angel weepeth,
Bowing low with veiled eyes.

I will be her right hand angel,
Sending up the good for Heaven;
Striving that the midnight watches
Fixed no misdeeds unforgiven.
You will not forget me, husband,
When I'm sleeping 'neath the sod?
Oh, love the jewel to us given,
As I love thee—next to God!

### CHARACTER OF JESUS.

We cannot properly attribute to him any one temperament. He was neither sanguine, like Peter, nor choleric, like Paul, nor melancholy, like John, nor phlegmatic, as James is sometimes, though incorrectly, represented to have been; but he combined the vivacity without the levity of the sanguine, the vigor without the violence of the choleric, the seriousness without the austerity of the melancholic, the calmness without the apathy of the phlegmatic temperament.

He was equally far removed from the excesses of the legalist, the pietist, the ascetic, and the enthusiast. With the strictest obedience to the law, he moved in the element of freedom; with all the fervor of the enthusiast, he was always calm, sober and self-possessed; notwithstanding his complete and uniform elevation above the affairs of this world, he freely mingled with society, male and female, dined with publicans and sinners, sat at the wedding feast, shed tears at the sepulchre, delighted in God's nature, admired the beauties of the lilies, and used the occupations of the husbandman for the illustration of the sublimest truths of the kingdom of heaven. His virtue was healthy, manly, vigorous, yet genial, social, and truly human, never austere and repulsive, always in full sympathy with innocent joy and pleasure.

His zeal never degenerated into passion or rashness, his constancy into obstinacy, his benevolence into weakness, nor his tenderness into sentimentality. His unworldliness was free from indifference and unsociability, his dignity from pride and presumption, his affability from undue familiarity, his self-denial from moroseness, his temperence from austerity. He combined childlike innocence with manly strength and all-absorbing devotion to God with untiring interest in the welfare of man, tender love to the sinner with uncompromising severity against sin, commanding dignity with willing humility, fearless courage with wise caution, unyielding firmness with sweet gentleness.

OUR Prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

## GENERAL NEWS.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED and thirty-two National Banks are now in operation.

THE people of Baltimore are agitating the question of a supply of purer water.

A Company to convert the Susquehanna river into a navigable stream, from Safe Harbor, to Harrisburg, is spoken of.

EX-GOV. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, lately elected U. S. Senator, is out in a letter favoring the admission of negro testimony.

THERE is a disposition in the Senate Military Committee to place the volunteers of the Veteran Reserve Corps on an equal footing with the regulars.

THE new five cent fractional currency has just been issued from the Treasury Department. The vignette is a portrait of S. M. Clarke, Chief of the Printing Bureau.

HON. Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford county, and Col. Frank Jordan, of Bedford county, have withdrawn their names as candidates for the Gubenatorial nomination.

THE MESSAGE IN GERMAN.—President Johnson's Message has been translated into Garman, and published in the Frankfort papors, being the first President's message ever published there.

Two hundred and fifty-seven clerks have resigned their positions in the Treasury Department on account of inadequate compensation. There are hundreds of applicants, however, for every place vacated.

General Burnside is talked of for Governor of Rhode Island. If the Republicans of that State, says the Boston *Traveller*, can unite on him, (or "any other man,") we hope he will be selected as a candidate.

ON Feb. 6, the House Military Committee voted to report the bill creating the grade of General in the army of the United States. The pay is increased over that of the Lieutenant General $130 per month. There is no increase in allowances or commutations of any kind.

THE Emperor Louis Napolion, on opening the French Legislative Body on Jan. 22, announced that arrangements were being made to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and he expressed at the same time the hope that this would pacify the people of the United States.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON declared, in a recent speech, that he would in no case be a candidate for re-election, and that instead of forming combinations to further his personal ambition, he intended to devote himself during his administration to the work of restoring the country. If he accomplished that he would be content to retire at the end of his term.

BETWEEN twenty-five and fifty petroleum companies, "on the hoof and in the shell," are before the Legislature of Alabama asking for charters. The oil fever is surely epidemic. An oil well sunk on the Capital Hill at Montgomery, is in partial operation, and under the management of gentlemen amply able to meet the demand made upon them, which is equivalent to saying that if they don't strike oil it won't be their fault.

THE Portage (Wisconsin) *Register* announces the death of Joseph Crele, the aged veteran of 141 years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th, of January, after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand-daughter, Mrs. Brisbols, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. He was born near the city of Detroit, in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic Church of that city, and was, probably, the oldest man in the world.

AN immense hotel is to be erected in Boston, on the site of the piana forte manufactury of Hallett, Davis & Co.; and also embracing the estate of General H. Davis, and others, which will eclipse anything of the kind in America. It will cover an acre and a half of ground and be twice as large as the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York.—There will be one thousand rooms, all of which are to be magnificently furnished. It will be built of white marble, at a cost of $1,500,000.

THE Freedmen's Bureau has in charge about 800,000 acres of land, and 1,500 pieces of town property. It has issued more than 600,000 rations to refugees, and 3,500,000 to freedmen. It has treated 2,500 refugees in hospitals, and decently buried 227 of them. It has treated 45,000 freedmen, and made the graves for 6,000 of the number. Transportation has been furnished to 1,700 refugees, and 1,900 freedmen. In the schools there are people that have been instructed by this Bureau.

# THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.


### Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa. on Wednesday, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, *Chairman.*

THE Commissioners of Blair county have gravely resolved that the manner and mode by which they have conducted the affairs of the county shall be kept *as quiet as possible.* This may be great wisdom on their part. It takes a wise man to keep his mouth shut about his actions these days. A very large sum of the people's money has been expended, but how or in what manner, the taxpayers must not be advised. The old mode of publication must be abandoned. For twenty years the readers of the WHIG have had the opportunity of examining into the doings of their County Commissioners, but it is now decided to deprive them of this information—that it is best to keep them in the dark. As we do not wish to overrule the decision of the board, or in any way to give them offence, we will refrain from publishing their actions, merely to gratify them. If the taxpayers only shut their eyes all may pass away peaceably.

—A delegation of colored men, representing the men of their race in different sections of the country, had an interview with the President on the 6th inst., to urge the interests of their race to the attention of the President. On the question of universal suffrage, the President said that he would be very willing to see all men enjoy the elective franchise, but that it was a local institution, and must be left to the respective States either to adopt or restrict it. He also expressed fears of its leading to collisions between the two races.

—Mr. D. M. Richardson, of Detroit, is out in a pamphlet endeavoring to show how specie payments may be resumed in a space of three years. His plan is to lay an export duty of 10 cents per pound in gold on cotton, and estimates this tax to yield to the Government in three years the sum of $320,000,000 in gold. He also proposes to do this without any contraction of the currency. To use a very common expression, we "can't see it."

The natal day of Abraham Lincoln, was celebrated in the two houses of Congress, on Monday last, in a grand and imposing manner. The Senate and House assembled together in the Hall of the latter, together with the President, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps officers of the army and navy, and other distinguished personages, to listen to a eulogy pronounced on the deceased Martyr of Freedom by the Hon. George Bancroft.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* publishes a letter from Gen. Geary, strongly advocating protection to home industry. The General concludes his letter as follows: "To sum up this great question in brief, I think that protection to every branch of our industry is imperatively demanded, and ought to be advocated by every true friend of our country."

—George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*, declares in a recent issue, that at the commencement of the rebellion he was offered $75,000 in gold to support and defend secession through the columns of his paper. Unlike Ben. Wood, of the New York *Daily News*, he was not for sale.

—The name of General Burnside is proposed as a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island.

—Small-pox is said to be prevailing to an alarming extent in the towns and cities of the South.

—Gen. Canby, at New Orleans, has issued an order, returning to its former owners all property confiscated by acts of the rebel Congress.

—The members of the Texas State Convention, by a vote of 41 to 39, refused to take the amnesty oath, as prescribed by President Johnson.

—A special dispatch to the Pittsburg *Commercial* says it is probable that the President will return the Freedmen's Bureau bill to Congress for modification before he signs it.

—The Secretary of the Treasury is harrassed daily with the multitude of essays and pamphlets that are sent to him by would be financiers, showing how the public debt may be paid in from three to thirty years.

## *OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.*

### No. 4.

[Special Correspondence of the Whig.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.

Fog and Scotch mist and unmistakeable rain during the past week have demonstrated one thing, viz: that there should be some municipal protection in Philadelphia against overcharged gutters and slush-covered sidewalks, and the action of councils to secure thorough and complete underground drainage throughout the city will I hope prove an efficient regulation against another such winter of uncomfortable and impassable streets. Those of us who rejoice in a local habitation to the northward may be excused for seeing a little clearer than the befogged residents in one southern section of our city, where they have a "haunted house" so full of spiritual manifestations that the usual corporeal wants of the inhabitants are entirely disregarded, and they are unable, by reason of occult agencies, either to eat, sleep or look at themselves! Dishes, which in an ordinary way are intended to contain food, suddenly assume locomotive powers wonderful to see, and dashing through windows and against walls attest in scattered fragments their indignation at the resistance that would oppose their progress. Looking glasses dart violently from the hooks that uphold them, and before taking time to *reflect* on the *moving scene*, they shiver to pieces; and when terrified sleepers seek the couch where they are wont to repose, strange noises unheard before frighten away the "sweet restorer" who would make them forget their alarm. You may not think so, but these are all facts I have narrated, and I am sure no argument is needed to prove that they are as strange as true. If the investigations of the skeptical and incredulous who visit the premises lead to any developments more satisfactory, I will give them to you even at the expense of the curious, which some of us even in Philadelphia still delight to honor.

Perhaps, as a sort of counteractive influence on the above *evil* tendency, the Handel and Hadyn Society of this city have delighted their musical friends with the performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio of Elijah. Only the lovers of the art in its highest conception can properly appreciate this great work of a master. It is full of majesty and loveliness, and we are proud of the musical societies that did it justice in their execution. While present at the rehearsal on Thursday afternoon, we were touched by a scene at once full of pathos and suggestiveness. A class of more than a dozen blind girls from the asylum felt their way with uncertain feet along a side aisle, and placing themselves in the seats to which one of their instructors directed them, their sightless eyes took in none of the animation or eager expectancy of the faces around them, and before the music began, their patient faces were calmly expressive of simple waiting, but when the noble harmonies swelled out from orchestra and chorus, or a sweet melody thrilled from a single voice, then was the time to watch the vivid delight that made their countenances glow, and when at the conclusion their thanks for this apparently unmixed enjoyment greeted the ear, how keenly did our own heart echo their praises, while we rejoiced in the more perfect blessing that not only made us hear but see their joy.

How a glance at passing events presents a wonderful kaleidoscope whose images embrace every variety of form and color, but unlike the toy whose machinery all may understand, this mighty instrument is moved by a hand whose workings guide our astonished gaze, but whose law of action is only revealed in the after light of event and circumstance. How easily may we all look back and see the starting point of the several ways that led to one grand consummation; how seldom do the few pierce straight ahead, and with far-reaching vision catch sight of the one royal road that leads to the fulfillment of a duty or even a hope embracing universal results of glorious good. This thought strikes me as being particularly pertinent just now to affairs in Congress. The wonderful drama of the war is ended. Right, and the force of arms, achieved a physical subjection marvellous as to its extent and incontrovertible as to its justice, but the principles which armed force might redeem but cannot perpetuate, because their field is the human soul, are still at stake, and now it remains for wise legislation and noble statesmanship to set the seal of worthy approval on the acts of a drama which represented the passions and prejudices of a sinful lust in opposition to the noble instincts of truth and freedom and manhood—to set the seal of approval on which of these shall endure.

It is something to live in an epoch when one can watch the career of great men whose lives embody a truth—men, who, through risk and peril, hesitate not when expediency arrays itself beside principle, and the maintaining one at the sacrifice of the other, subjects them to bitter misconception and reproach. O, let their voice sound like a trumpet in the ears of the faint-hearted and the oppressed, and may they never cease from their labors till the deepest meaning of the conflict through which we have passed shall have eliminated its divine lessons throughout every question and council in the length and breadth of our land.

"Proclaiming first, that all men are equal in rights, and secondly, that governments derive their power from the consent of the governed." ALEX.

### RAILROADS.

The most absorbing subject in the minds of the people, is that of railroads. They talk of roilroads, they speculate on the subject, and some of them dream of railroads in their sleep. It is now confidently expected, that either the main line of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, or a branch therefrom, will pass through Tyrone. The new Company has no less than five corps of engineers engaged in viewing different routs, one corps being within four or five miles of this place. Some think the Sinking Run Gap will be decided upon as being the most practicable route across the Allegheny, from whence the road will extend through Clearfield county, while others are sanguine that the road will be located through Bell's Gap, continuing through Cambria county.

The affair is considerably mixed, and there is very little certainty in regard to the real intentions of the Atlantic and Great Western Company. It is evident that this company intends to construct a rail-way line through this State, and common sense should teach us that in locating and establishing a through route, the company will be influenced and directed entirely by self interest.

The business of the country is more than sufficient to sustain two through lines, and as many branches as the different companies will be able to construct. Why then, should there be such a conflicting rivalry as that so earnestly talked of by contending parties?

Those in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, do not pretend to disguise the fact that the principle object, is the construction of a rival road from West to East, running through our State.

With this object in view, every necessary prerequisite has been secured by obtaining new charters, and effecting such arrangements with chartered companies, as will insure an uninterrupted line of railroad communication from West to East.

To counteract this movement, the P. R. R. Company has made such arrangements with certain other railroad companies that a continuous line can be maintained on a shorter route than that proposed by the Atlantic and Great Western Company.

Whatever the result of all this manoeuvering may be, we are certain that we cannot have too many roads, for the benefit of the country; neither is such a contingency likely ever to be realized.

Whether, or not, our State will be benefited by the introduction and expenditure of English capital by English companies, is a financial problem that can be solved only by time and experience. We can have no serious objections to the outlay of English capital so long as it is controlled by American enterprise, but when our own interests are likely to be placed at the mercy of foreign companies, the people should deal with such enterprises in a manner that will guard their own rights and interests. This can be done in no other way, than by placing foreign companies under proper legal obligations and restrictions. If this new road is to be constructed, which, from present appearances is very likely to be done, let the people, through the State Legislature, impose such conditions as will secure to themselves those advantages and priviliges for which they have a legitimate right to contend. Too much liberality on the part of the Legislature may operate to the disadvantage of the people. Meantime, we shall be obliged to wait patiently for the end of this rival dickering.—*Tyrone Hemisphere.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS called Mr. Lincoln "the slave-hound from Illinois." Mr. Stevens calls Mr. Johnson "the man at the other end of the avenue," "a conduit," and denounces him with other coarse epithets. We know how little the effect was on Mr. Lincoln. In nothing is his example so worthy of imitation by Mr. Johnson as in this.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

### PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

SENATE.—The credentials of George Houston, a Senator-elect from Alabama, were presented. A resolution was offered, calling for investigation into alleged cotton frauds, said to have been committed by certain agents of the Treasury Department in various parts of the South, but final action was not taken. The joint resolution proposing the representation amendment was taken up and discussed, Mr. Johnson occupying the floor until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Some time was occupied in the consideration of private bills. Generals Osterhaus, Crook and Ward were introduced to the House and received the congratulations of the members. A message was received from the President, saying that it was incompatible with the public interests to communicate the report of the Judge Advocate General in regard to the charges pending against Jeff. Davis and his fellow conspirators. The Senate amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill were concurred in. The navy appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. A bill was introduced to give all officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier general who were honorably discharged after the 19th of April, 1865, the three months' pay proper provided for in other cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Rogers gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal all acts of Congress exempting Government securities from Federal and State taxation. He also gave notice of his intention te introduce a bill giving bounties to the soldiers of 1861 and 1862 equal to the highest government bounty given at any time during the war. The remainder of the session was taken up in debate on the state of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

To-day being the birthday of President Lincoln, the two Houses of Congress, together with the President and Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy and invited guests, assembled in the hall of the House to listen to a eulogy on the memory of our late President, delivered by the Hon. George Bancroft. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive, and no other business was transacted during the day.

THE proposition to amend the Constitution of Minnesota, making intelligence, instead of color, a qualification of suffrage, has been rejected by the lower House of the Legislature of that State.


## WALL PAPER.

Just received a large and well selected stock of WALL PAPER, and for sale at DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE, Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

**DIEFFENBACHER**

Has the best assortment of Cheap Groceries, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
Boys' Boots,
Looking Glasses,
Glass Ware,
Buckets,
Baskets,
Tubs,
Bags,
Sleds,
Wagons,
Lamps and Chimneys,
Carts, and
Children's Gigs.

**DIEFFENBACHER**

Sells the best Segars and Tobacco, and the largest variety of
Yankee Notions,
Silver Plated Spoons,
Knives and Forks,
Fine Jewelry and Toys innumerable always on hand.

**DIEFFENBACHER**

Has the largest and best selected stock of
Stationery,
Blank Books,
Memorandums,
Diaries,
Family Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
School Books,
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

Closing out at Cost.

Just received and constantly on hand a superior lot of
Sugar Cured Hams,
Shoulders,
Side Meats, &c.,
AT
DIEFFENBACHER'S STORE,
Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

RAGS taken in exchange for Goods.

jan27-1y

Groceries for the Million.

## H. B. MARTIN,

Jobber in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery Streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY of Fresh Family Groceries, &c. such as Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Lard, Family Flour, Fish, Bacon, Salt, Soap, Brushes, Buckets, Baskets, Fancy Articles, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, all kinds, French Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Nugo Candy, Rock Candy, Plain Candies, all kinds.

Mince Meat, Canned and Dried Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Imported Wines.

dec. 16-3m.

THE QUAKER CITY

## BUSINESS COLLEGE

N. E. COR TENTH & CHESNUT STS., Philadelphia.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Business or Commercial College in the country.

The only one in the city possessing a Legislative Charter, and the only one in the United States authorized to confer Degrees of Merit. Diplomas awarded to graduates in the Commercial Course under its corporate seal by authority of law.

Conducted by gentlemen of liberal education and extensive experience in business, and affording unequalled advantages for the thorough theoretical and practical education of young men for the various duties and employments of business life.

THEORY AND PRACTICE COMBINED,

by a system of

ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING

original and pre-eminently practical, giving the student in the shortest time a complete insight into the routine, details, customs and forms of business in general, as conducted in the best-regulated commercial and financial establishments.

THEORETICAL BOOKKEEPING

Upon a new plan, with an original exposition of the science of accounts, arranged and published by the proprietor of this Institution exclusively for his own use, saving one-half the ordinary labor of the student, and giving him a complete knowledge of the practice of the best accountants

THE COMMERCIAL COURSE EMBRACES

Bookkeeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, and Actual Business Practice.

SPECIAL BRANCHES.

ALGEBRA AND THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, PHONOGRAPHY, ORNAMENTAL PENMANSHIP, THE ART OF DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY, ENGINEERING SURVEYING, NAVIGATION AND TELEGRAPHING.

TELEGRAPHING.

The arrangements for Telegraphing are far in advance of anything of the kind ever offered to the public. A regular Telegraph Line is connected with the Institution, with twenty branch offices in various parts of the city, where public business is transacted, and in which the students of this Institution are permitted to practice. No regular office practice can be had in any other school of instruction in the country, whithout which no one can obtain a position as a practical operator. Young men are cautioned against the deceptive representations of those who, without any such facilities, pretend to teach Telegraphing.

PATRONAGE.

The Institution is now enjoing the largest patronage ever bestowed upon any commercial school in the State. Over five hundred students were in attendance the first year. The best class of students may invariably be found here, and all its associations are first class.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Institution is located in the most central part of the city, and its accomodations, for extent, elegance and convenience, are unsurpassed. All the rooms have been fitted up in the very best style with

BUSINESS OFFICES OR COUNTING HOUSES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, STATIONERY STORE,

AND A REGULAR

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND ISSUE,

supplied with finely-engraved lithographic notes used as a circulating medium in the Department of Actual Business.

To Young Men

who desire the very best facilities for a

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS,

we guarantee a course of instruction no where else equalled, while the reputation and standing of the Institution among business men make its endorsement the best passport to success and advancement. All contemplating entering any Commercial College, are invited to send for an

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR & CATALOGUE

containing complete interior views of the College, and full particulars of the course of instruction, terms, &c.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., *President*

T. E. MERCHANT, *Supt. of Office: Business.*

Jan. 13, 1866.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—All that large and commodious Brick Dwelling House and STORE ROOM, and lot of ground on the corner of Juniata and Union streets, in Hollidaysburg, a few lots west of Hemphill's Foundry. Possession given on the first day of April.

Terms made known by the subscriber,

R. A. M'MURTRIE, Agt.

January 13, 1866.

## COAL & COKE.

The subscriber has on hand a large quantity of COAL and COKE, at Lily's Station, on the Penna. Rail Road, which he will dispose of in large or small quantities, at reasonable prices.

Address, Hemlock Post Office, Cambria County, Pa. WILLIAM TILEY.

Jan. 13, 1866.—3 mo.

## NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING AT

## CHAMBERLIN'S CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets, HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

FALL & WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS' and LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices: cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 28 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 16, 1865.

## LLOYD AND CO.,

FORWARDING and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Warehouse, Canal, Basin, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS, PORTO RICO and Syrup Molasses, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin, Hollidaysburg,

WHITE, CRUSHED & BROWN Sugars, at the New Warehouse,, Canal Basin.

CONEMAUGH, G. ALUM and DAIRY Salt, wholesale, at Lloyd & Co,'s New Warehouse Canal Basin,

BOOTS and SHOES a general assortment, all styles and prices, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin,

CARPETS, OIL & FLOOR CLOTHS, a fine assortment, very cheap, at the New Warehouse, Canal Basin.

RIO, JAVA & LAGUIRA COFFEE at the New Warehouse Canal Basin.

MACKEREL, SHAD, HERRING, Codfish, by the barrel, half barrel, kit, and retail, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUGAR & COUNTRY CURED Hams, Sides and Shoulders, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

CHOP, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Oats and Feed of all kinds, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

FAMILY, Extra and Superfine Flour, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SOAP and Candles, a full assortment, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SUN Light Syrup, Boston Crystal Syrup, at New Warehouse, canal Basin.

SALT.—G. A. Salt, American Salt,—Conemaugh and Syracuse Salt, by the sack.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

JUST received, at the New Warehouse, canal Basin, Dry Goods, of all kinds, foreign and domestic.

CASH paid for Flour and Grain of all kinds at the New Warehouse, canal Basin.

COAL and Fish Oil, at the New Warehouse canal Basin.

# THE WHIG.

*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.*


Everywhere—The Devil!!

Coal and Coke—By William Tiley.

FOR RENT.—The office occupied by James Quinn.

Going ahead—The Juniata Iron Manufacturing Company.

Talked of for Congress—D. W. Woods, Esq., of Lewistown.

DID you see the splendid sign at FUNK'S Store? It was painted by the celebrated artists, L. GAMPE & Co.

DAVID LOWE, of Tyrone, was almost instantly killed by the passenger train East, on the evening of the 30th Jan.

There is a bill before the Legislature, for the punishment of the reporters of bogus marriages and the publication thereof, in Philadelphia. We hope the bill may pass, including the whole State.

AN acquaintance of ours who had recently stopped another paper in town and subscribed for the WHIG, stated to us on Monday that he was much pleased with the change. He is certainly a man of taste and judgment.

Numerous—the applications to Mr. Barker for the office of Revenue Inspector for this district.

We do not wish to dictate to Mr. Barker, but we will simply ask whether it might not be best to hold over the appointment till after the re-nomination is secured.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—Parmlee, the humbug soap man is flourishing in Lewistown. Of course he is a slimy gentleman, as he goes it on his soap.—A certain Major Kerner, (?) has been as successful as most "diddlers" are in procuring endorsements on the virtues of bogus promissory notes, to the tune of about $4000.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The Concert and Festival given by the Good Templars in the Court house, on Tuesday evening last, is represented as a brilliant affair.—The ancient borough will be considerably improved during the coming spring.—A married man named Black, and a Mrs. Anspach, wife of one of his neighbors, left together for parts unknown. Black leaves a wife and four children to mourn his "farther" end, while Mrs. Anspach, leaves "one" husband and "a" child, taking one with her.

SPRING is drawing near, and we will ere long be visited by the warbling songsters who deserted us when the grim visage of winter threatened us, but they will come again to cheer us, till again driven to the sunny South.

The Farmer dreams of the coming happy days when he can walk out into the warm breeze, and drink in the health of the fields and forest, and drive all thoughts of care away in his zealous labor for his and others good, sowing and reaping the "staff of life." All look forward in high hopes for the better; may a disappointment long be deferred; may all the joys of life be the companions of our readers.

THE DEVIL.—His Satanic Majesty, King Beelzebub, is reported to have made his appearance in several sections of our State—in Philadelphia, Erie, Juniata county, and our Altoona neighbors place his headquarters between that place and Bell's Mills. The Juniata devil is represented to be cased in iron, rendering him impervious to the shower of bullets that are said to have been hurled against him. This must be the veritable Apollyon, for we have often thought that the "Old Boy" must be iron-clad to stand the numerous shots and thrusts he has to take nowadays. There are very many surmises as to his mission on earth. Some assert that in hopes of the early trial and execution of Jeff. Davis, he has come to escort his spirit to the Southern Confederacy he has prepared below for the author of the starvation and murders of Union soldiers. We think it highly probable that he has come to stump the State for the Democratic party in the ensuing Gubenatorial campaign, or at least to hold a *seance* with the other leaders of that party as to the manner in which the canvass shall be conducted. A "reliable gentleman, just from the front," assures us that he is opposed to the President's policy, but might be prevailed upon to support the Administration, if President Johnson would Tylerize himself, and squat in the lap of the Democratic party. He is also opposed to redemption and reconstruction in any shape, and in favor of letting the Southern traitors go in peace, for he says he is sure of them all in coming time.

GEORGE ALBRIGHT, a young man in the employ of Edward Isett, Esq., of Tyrone, was lately seriously injured by the bursting of a threshing machine cylinder.

AN editorial in the Missouri *Sentinel*, predicts a glorious and productive future for that State. It says, "the emigration during last fall was surprisingly large, and great additions are expected in the spring." A private letter from the same county, (Sullivan) represents matters as very flourishing and encouraging in that part of the State, climate genial, soil productive and easily broken, and the community, in a large majority, Pennsylvanians.—Many families are moving to the West this coming spring and we doubt not that Missouri will get her full share of them, as great inducements are being held out to new-comers by the citizens thereof.

### SENATOR HALL'S SPEECH.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, usually staid and sensible and correct, has of late given way to a disposition to become sarcastic and facetious. It is not satisfied with the action on the resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject of suffrage in Washington City, and seeks to turn our reference of the debate in the Legislature on that resolution to ridicule, while it as unfairly misrepresents Senator Hall, by asserting that he spoke in consonance with Democratic Senators on that subject. The real truth is, Senator Hall, throughout his entire remarks, vindicated every right proposed to be extended to the black man of the South, by the regulations of the freedmen's bureau. He never once declared that a State had no right to enfranchise the freedmen, nor did he vouchsafe a word for slavery, or express an opinion that, under proper encouragement and recognition, the black man would fail to rise in the scale of civilization, proving himself worthy of the right to hold property, to testify in courts and serve on juries. Democratic Senators all took adverse positions to the ground accepted by Senator Hall. Senators Wallace, Clymer, Beardslee and Donovan insisted that slavery was the true and natural condition of the black man—that in lands where the slave negro had been emancipated he degenerated in social purity, relapsed into barbaric indolence and became a curse to the communities in which he existed. The argument of every Democratic Senator who spoke on the occasion referred to, was irrelevant to the question before the Senate. *but it was bitterly and strongly in favor of the continuation of American slavery.* How then could it accord with the remarks of Senator Hall, who spoke against slavery, and whose eloquent appeals in favor of the natural rights of all men, without regard to color, commanded admiration of all who heard him.

On the question of suffrage, Senator Hall took the ground that it was a conventional matter, to be governed by expediency, and in the States, to be controlled by State enactment. Had he been in Congress, speaking for himself as an individual member of the Union party, (and not for that party, because it has never been made a party question,) he would not have advocated *universal negro suffrage*, but rather have based it on intelligence. Nevertheless, he did not feel himself called upon as a State legislator to either approve or disapprove of the action of Congress in regard to the municipal government of the city of Washington. He opposed the raising of any question of the kind in Pennsylvania at this time, because it was not *practicable;* the State Constitution cannot be amended for some years to come. Senator Bigham, of Allegheny, also distinctly held to the position that the question of suffrage in the States was one to be controlled by the local law of each State. It is very becoming to add that on Senator Hall's motion to recommit, every Union Senator voted with him save two; and if the *Gazette* is not convinced of the policy of this result, it is the only Union paper in the State we have seen that is not.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

### *ALTOONA LOCAL.*

[By our Correspondent.]

ALTOONA, Feb. 14, 1866.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Leonard Wilhelm, of this place, who departed this life after a short illness, on last Friday morning, the 9th inst., aged 32 years. His remains were interred on Sabbath last. Having been a member of the order of Odd Fellows and Red Men, both those orders turned out en masse, which rendered the funeral procession grand and impressive. In full regalia, they followed their worthy and beloved brother to his final resting place. "Slowly and sadly they laid him down," and after paying a last tribute of respect, "left him alone in his glory."

In pursuance of public notice, the citizens of Altoona met in Logan Hall last evening, (Tuesday,) for the purpose of taking some action in regard to a *City Charter*. The meeting was organized by calling G. W. Kessler to the chair, and W. L. Woodkok was elected Secretary. There was a tolerably large turnout on the part of the citizens, and a spirited interest manifested. Ideas were compared, opinions expressed, &c., after which a committee of twelve persons was appointed to take into consideration the boundaries and contemplate and get up a suitable charter. The committee having been announced by the chair, the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next to receive the report of the committee.

Madam Rumor tells us that Belzebub, Prince of Devils, in the shape of a man, "if shape it might be called," made his appearance in town night before last, rendered invulnerable from bullets and all other death dealing missiles by being covered with iron sheeting. Something of this discription, we learn, first made its *debut* in Juniata county. He did not render the night hideous with his yells, but it caused, no doubt, the hair of many a lonely traveler to stand on end. Next the miscreant was seen near Bell's Mills, some four miles distant, but we were hopeful that he had a sufficient force in our town to repel the approach of any rivals. But we learn that this imp of darkness paid our town a flying visit on yesterday evening, but fortunately, (as one story has it,) came in close proximity to Constable ——, who after displaying considerable vivacity as well as tenacity, succeeded in capturing this iron-clad gentleman. If this officer should come before the people of the borough for re-election, we think this fact highly worthy of presentation in his favor.

For our friend "up street," we have to say that the Soldiers' Union of this place, at first fully contemplated having the entertainment spoken of on the 22nd, and not until last Thursday evening did they conclude to defer the same to the anniversary of Lee's surrender, which was subsequent to our notice of last week.

Quite a riot occurred in town last evening; those engaged, when an effort was made to secure their apprehension, made quite a defence with brickbats. When we came, there was some firing on the part of the officers and we presume it was a little unsafe in those quarters for a short time. Soon however, the rowdies were arrested and brought before Justice Humes, and were bound over to keep the peace.

CLIFF.

A PROPOSITION.—The New York *Sun* proposes that 69 Congressmen who have speeches to deliver on reconstruction, be sent in a body to Fortress Monroe, and there read their speeches to Jeff. Davis, the unhappy victim to be allowed only half an hour for each meal, and six hours sleep each day, until the whole 69 speeches are delivered. Those who believe that "hanging is too good for Jeff. Davis," would pity the unhappy wretch who was thus doomed to listen.

THE story started by the Dayton *Journal* about the drowning of twenty-seven children at Celina, Ohio, turns out to be without foundation.

### *MARRIED.*

On the 17th of January, by the Rev. Henry W. Morrell, Mr. WILLIS H. GIBBONEY, formerly of Blair county, and Miss MARY A. SIEG, of Massillon, Ohio.

On February 8, at the M. E. Parsonage, Williamsburg, by Rev. John A. Dixon, Mr. DAVID ROSS and Miss RACHEL ESTEP, both of Etna Iron Works, Blair county.

### HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

| | Holidaysburg, Feb. 14. |
|---|---|
| Family Flour, per bbl, | $9.50 |
| Extra " " | 8,75 |
| Superfine, | 8,25 |
| White wheat per bushel, | 2,00 |
| Red " " | 1,80 |
| Rye per bushel, | 80 |
| Corn per bushel, new, | 65 |
| Oats per bushel, | 40 45 |
| Barley per bushel, | 70 |
| Potatoes per bushel, | 1.25 |
| Cloverseed per bushel, | 6,00 |
| Timothy Seed per bushel, | 2,50 |
| Flax Seed per bushel, | 2,50 |
| Hay per ton, | 10,00 |
| Butter per pound, | 35 |
| Eggs per dozen, | 25 |

RETAIL PRICES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Flour per barrel, | $10 50 |
| Extra " " | 10,00 |
| Superfine, " | 9.00@ 9.50 |
| Rye, per bushel, | 1 00 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 85@90 |
| Oats, per bushel, | 55@60 |
| Barley, per bushel, | 1.00 |
| Potatoes, per bushel, | 1.50 |
| Butter, | 37@45 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 30. |

### Flour Markets.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13,

Flour quiet; sales extra at $8@8,40 and Extra family at $10@10,50.—Wheat dull and prices nominal. Oats dull at 44@47. Corn dull at 64. Rye steady at 75. Barley in demand at 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.

Flour dull at $7@7,50 for superfine, $8@8,50 for extra; $8@9 for northwestern extra family, and 9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio ditto. Small sales of rye flour at $4,75@5. Only 800 bushels of red wheat were sold at $2,15, white ranges from $2,50 to $2,60. Rye steady at 85c. Corn is in fair request, and 3,000 bushels of yellow sold at 72c. Oats dull at 45c. Lard at 18@18¼. Whiskey at $2,25@2,26.


**JOHN A. BLODGET,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

jan17

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on 400 acres of land, within one and a half miles of Altoona. It is good for charcoal, railroad ties, building, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Feb. 17, 1866.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

I will sell the Timber on a tract of land situate one and a half miles north of FOSTORIA, on the Allegheny mountain, containing 430 acres. It is white pine, hemlock, white oak, &c, suitable for lumber, railroad ties, &c.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

**A CARD TO INVALIDS.**

A Clergymen, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. ADDRESS,

JOSEPH T INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
feb 17 1y New York City.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The advertiser, having been restored in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON.

feb10 1y. Williamsburgh, Kings Co; N Y

THE WHIG
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS of any size,
BUSINESS, WEDDING and
VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
LABELS of all kinds and sizes,
RECEIPTS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS' CARDS,
BILL and LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

**TIMBER, COAL AND IRON ORE LANDS FOR SALE.**

The subscriber offers at private sale THREE THOUSAND ACRES of *Timber, Coal and Iron Ore Lands*, situate on the Allegheny mountain seven miles north of the town of Altoona, and five miles from Blair furnace, on the Pennsylvania railroad. This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go extensively into the lumber business. The timber is white and yellow pine, hemlock, black and white oak, chesnut, hickory, &c.

The white pine and hemlock timber has been estimated by good judges to be

FORTY MILLIONS OF FEET.

The STUMPAGE of the entire tract will be sold separate from the land, or both together, to suit purchasers.

IRON ORE.

The iron ore is the same as that at Johnstown, out of which railroad iron is made. It is greatly appreciated for its value, being primitive, and readily accommodates itself in smelting.

COAL.

The Coal is highly bituminous, of the same character and quality as the Johnstown, Broad Top and Pittsburg coal.

A Geological Report will be furnished to any person desiring to purchase. Further information will be furnished at any time to persons making inquiry. Title warranted.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 17, 1866.

WALL PAPER
OF THE
Very Latest Styles.
JUST RECEIVED AT
CHAMBERLIN'S
Price from TEN CENTS per bolt upward.
March 19.-tf.

$10 REWARD.—Broke jail on the 7th inst, Milliken Deeter, aged about nfteen years, light hair and light complexion, and dressed in dark coat, brown pants and slouch hat. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery at the Blair county jail.

M. L. BECHTEL, Sheriff.

Holidaysburg, Jan. 17th 1866

All letters and papers designed for the subscriber, should be addressed to him. Those for the office, should be addressed "WHIG OFFICE." JOHN BROTHERLINE.

200,000
Watches, Chains, Diamonds,
Bijouterie, &c.,
Worth nearly one Million Dollars! All to be SOLD FOR
One Dollar Each, Without Regard To VALUE!!!
No Article to be Paid for until you know what it is and its Value!!!

LIST OF ARTICLES!

500 Solid Silver Tea sets complete $50 to $200
200 Rosewood and Mahogany Musical boxes..... 50 to 200
250 Gold Hunting Watches..... 75 to 2 00
250 Ladies Enamelled Gold Watches 50 to 200
500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches 35 to 100
500 Open-face Silver Watches..... 25 to 50
500 Mother of Pearl Lorgnettes and Opera Glasses..... 25 to 100
300 Six Barrel Revolvers..... 15 to 50
300 Elegant Oil Paintings..... 50 to 100
250 Marble Statuettes, Busts, &c.. 50 to 200
250 Diamond Rings..... 50 to 100
5000 Photo. Albums, all sizes & styles 5 to 50
10000 Gold Vest and Neck chains.... 15 to 30
10000 Gold Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Lockets, &c..... 3 to 8
10000 Signet, Cluster, Chased and Plain Gold Rings..... 3 to 10
1000 Sets Ladies' Jewelry, all the newest styles..... 5 to 20
10000 Gold Pens with Silver and Solid Gold Holders..... 5 to 20
5000 Silver Goblets and Drinking cups 8 to 10
3000 Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, etc. ..... 20 to 50
20000 Other articles ranging from... 1 to 100

The plan is this: Certificates naming every article of our stock are put into blank envelopes, sealed, and mixed; and when ordered are taken out without regard to choice and forwarded as directed. The holder of each certificate is entitled to whatever article it may name upon the payment of one dollar, whether that article is a two hundred and fifty dollar watch, a seventy-five dollar diamond ring or a three dollar bosom pin. Having purchased five, ten or twenty certificates, you can take just as many or just as few of the articles they severally describe as you please. You must pay one dollar apiece for all you send for however.

To reimburse us for the cost of printing mailing and advertising, we charge for certificates as follows: For five, $1; eleven $2; eighteen $3; twenty-eight $4; thirty five $5; fifty $7,50; sixty-six $10, one hundred $15; and two hundred $30.

An elegant Premium with each Club of Four Dollars or upward will be forwarded with the Certificates.

N B.—See full list of Premiums and special terms to Agents in our circulars. Address

BRADLEY, CHADWICK & CO.,
feb10 3t. 116 Broadway, New York.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
feb10 1y. No. 13 Chamber St. N. Y

**STRANGE, BUT TRUE.**

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
feb10 1y. 821 Broadway, New York.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON FLOUR ALBUS, better known as LEUCORRHŒA, the whites, or female weakness, with a statement of its causes, symptoms, mode of prevention and cure without a personal interview.—*Sent free by enclosing a Stamp.* Address DR. PAPE,
feb10 3m. 1132 Broadway N. Y.

USE THE BEST.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.
CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER
Is Warranted to
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
Restore Hair, if ever so Gray,
To its
Color of Earlier days,
Color of Earlier days,
Keeps the
Hair from Falling Off.
Hair from Falling Off.
Will surely
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
Cure all Humors of the Scalp,
And make the
Hair grow on Bald Heads
Hair grow on Bald Heads
When Falling Off from Disease.

It is splendidly perfumed, and everything for a Dressing that can be desired.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER.

For Restoring Gray Hair to its natural color, producing hair upon bald heads where the disease is not hereditary; stops hair from falling off or turning gray; heals all eruptions of the scalp, and causing harsh, wiry hair, to become soft, glossy and luxuriant, and may be dressed in any form desired;

This preparation has been fully tested by thousands, and has NEVER FAILED to accomplish all that is claimed for it when used according to directions. The proprietor is aware that many have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of many of the preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such confidence does he place in the merits of his article that he offers to refund the money in all cases where after a thorough trial of two bottles it fails to give entire satisfaction.

It is used and recommended by the clergy and and the faculty, and meets their entire approval. It does not soil the purest linen or the nicest bonnet. It is delicately and elegantly perfumed, is easily applied, and is all that can be desired in a hair preparation. One trial will convince all of its virtues

Call for Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorer and take no other. Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

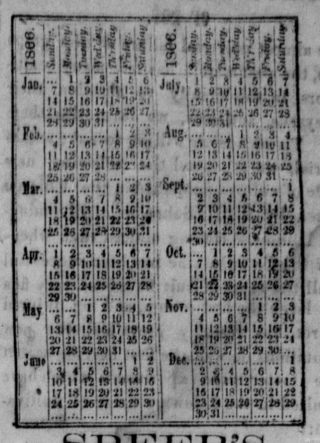
Dr. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

H. B. Martin, Druggist, Agent for Holidaysburg, Pa. jan.20, '66

STOVES FOR SALE.

One Coal Cook—price $20; one large Egg Stove—price $10; one small Egg—price $4. Inquire at this office.


THE WHIG
CALENDAR
FOR 1866.




SPEER'S
SAMBURG
PORT GRAPE WINE!

CASTELLA
PORT BRANDY
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF D. CASTILLA, OPORTO.
FOUR YEARS OLD.

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF ALFRED SPEER, OF NEW JERSEY.

This wine has been adopted by churches for the communion table, used in the principal Hospitals and Asylums, as the most perfect and reliable Wine to be obtained, and known to be the most healthy and invigorating Wine for family use, and superior for invalids and debilitated persons.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES.

Try it if you are consumptive or feeble, or want a pure Family Wine.

It is strongly recommended by all the principal physicians of this and other places.

Sold by H. B. MARTIN, Hollidaysburg.
jan20-3m


PROSPECTUS
OF
—OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1866.—

The publishers of "Our Young Folks:" take pleasure in announcing that they have made such arrangements for literary and artistic contributions during the coming year as will give to the Magazine additional value and attractiveness. Among the features of interest for 1866 may be named the following:—

Mrs A D T Whitney, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "The Gayworthys," etc., will furnish a story to continue through the year, entitled "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life."

Bayard Taylor will contribute interesting incidents of travel (with illustrations drawn by himself,) giving glimpses of child-life in Foreign lands.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will supply monthly sketches, similar to those which have been so popular during the past year.

"Carleton's" connection with the Magazine will be unbroken; and during the year will be a regular contributor.

Mrs. L. Maria Child has prepared a Christmas story for the January number, and will write at intervals during the year.

T. B. Aldrich will continue his series "Among the Studios," successive numbers of which will be adorned with drawings specially made by some of our first artists.

The author of the "Lamplighter" will send occasional articles, the first of which will appear early in the year.

Captain M. Reid, after completing "Afloat in the Forest," will supply to *Our Young Folks* such stories as he prepares for monthly publication.

Occasional articles will also be furnished, as during the present year by many of our most eminent writers. Among the list of contributors may be named the following:—

H. W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, Harriet E. Prescott, R. H. Stoddard, Julia R. Dorr Author of "Seven Little Sisters," Edmund Kirke, T. W. Higginson, Dio Lewis, Louisa M. Alcott, J. H. A. Bone, Charlotte Kingsly Chanter, Oliver Optic, Rose Terry, Mary N. Prescott, Kate Putnam, Charles D. Gardette, Author of "Angel Children," etc.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

This department of the Magazine will be rendered still more copious and attractive during the coming year. Original drawings are in hand from American and English artists of the first rank. During the year, several Full-page Illustrations, printed in colors, will be introduced. In the January number will be given a *Fine Steel Portrit of Mrs. Stowe*, carefully engraved from a new likeness taken especially for *Our Young Folks*.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

Single Subscriptions.—Two Dollars a year. Single copies, twenty cents.

CLUBS.—Three copies for five dollars, five copies for eight dollars, ten copies for fifteen dollars, twenty copies for thirty dollars, and an extra copy *gratis* to the person forming the club of twenty.

Bound Volumes of "Our Young Folks," including the first twelve numbers, are ready, in handsome cloth bindings, appropriately stamped. Price, three dollars, plain; three fifty gilt.

POSTAGE.—The postage must be paid at the office where the magazine is received.

*All subscriptions are payable in advance*, and magazines are in all cases stopped when the term of subscription expires.

In remitting, preference should be given to *Post-Office money orders*. If these cannot be obtained, *Drafts upon New York and Boston, payable to to the order of Ticknor and Fields*, should be sent, rather than bank-notes.

All letters respecting the Magazine should be addressed to the Publishers.

TICKNOR & FIELDS,
124 TREMONT STEET, BOSTON

## AGRICULTURAL.

### IMPORTANT TO VINE GROWERS—PREVENTIVE OF ROT.

The almost universal failure of the grape crop, the past season, has led many cultivators in this vicinity to abandon their vineyards, and some, we learn dig them up. To such as are willing to make another trial, we commend the following new mode of culture, published in the Chicago *Times*, by Dr. H. Schroder, of Bloomington, Illinois. Having noticed that whenever the Catawba vine has been successful at all the crops of fruit have been very fine and large the first season, and not injured by rot, has recently prevailed, the new plantations do well the first bearing season The Doctor made experiments which have resulted iu the following mode of cultivation:

After preparing your land for the vineyard, plant the same with good long layers or first rate cutting plants, from 8 to 12 feet apart in a square, in the usual manner; when your vines come into bearing the first big crop, say the third or fourth year after planting, take a strong cane of the bearing vine, and close to the root of the vine, make a little ditch with the hoe or spade, from four to six inches deep in the row up to the center between your two bearing vines; let this cane stick about a foot out of the ground, and after covering your ditch cut it off, as I said one foot above the ground This I will call the *first reverse.*—Let from this grow three unchecked vines; two of them are for fruiting next year, and can be cut long to give a good crop of fruit. The third cane is for the second reverse.

Cut your first reverse loose in the spring from the mother vine; let the mother vine bear a good crop or two, if you choose, as the case may be; then chop it away to give room for the second or third reverse.

Go back now to the second reverse. Take the third cane of the first reverse, lay it across the row up to the center of the row as before described, four to six inches deep, and one foot above the ground cut it off.

Now you have, instead of one, two rows of vines. Let again three canes grow off the second reverse (two fruiting and one for the third reverse.) The third reverse is made by layering the cane of second reverse in the new row up to the center of the new row, and treating it the same way as other reverses were treated. The fourth reverse is made by taking a cane (in the second year after fruiting) from the first reverse, and after chopping the original mother vine out, to become the mother's place, one-third of the vines, or, as the case may be, one-fourth are removed every year by chopping out, and thus making room for other reverses, and so on till "the day of judgment."

You will have this way, by little labor and without any doctoring, always a new and vigorous vineyard, *free from disease*, and paying well for your labor, superior fruit and wine.—*Cin. Gazette.*

### FEEDING ROOTS TO COLTS.

I noticed lately an article on "Wintering Colts," which, in the main is excellent, like an excellent orange, peach or apple, a part of it had better not be swallowed—The writer says, "Remember never to feed your colts turnips or carrots in the fall and winter," but forbears to give any reason for the earnest caution.

I sold a colt the fore part of last month (Jan. 7 th,) at seven months old, for $100, that had eaten one quart of cleaned and finely cut turnips, raw, per day from weaning, and one quart of unground and raw oats mixed therewith; and for three or four of the last weeks, just double that amount per day of each, besides all the hay he would eat up clean; and he was as "square and well filled out as a six year old stallion." and as large as many two year olds, measuring 13½ hands high at five months old, and as nimble as a lark." Surely, if turnips were very bad, the colt must have been awful smart to have done so well in spite of them. The fact is, carrots, turnips and other roots are just as necessary for brutes as for human beings.—What do we find becomes of our soldiers and sailors, when for a long time they are deprived of vegetables? Do we find them healthly, vigorous and free from external and internal diseases? By no means. A score of diseases march right along, and damage them more than a whole regiment of two-legged rebels.

A few years since I sold a colt, four months old to a near neighbor, who wintered him entirely on hay and carrots, and "he came out first-rate, not very poor nor very fat, but in good order, nice condition, sleek and smooth and well cared for," as Mr. Hardy would say. Why, we are so green here that some of us feed no grain to work horses, only hay and roots all spring work, and they look well cared for, and do first rate.—*Western Rural.*

### THE HOGS.

See that they have a good warm and dry nest. Many farmers are in the habit of boiling pumpkins and mashing them with meal. This makes very good feed, as it combines the growing and fattening properties necessary. One of the best hogs we ever fattened was fed in this way, but an important precaution was used to taking out the seeds from the pumpkins before cooking. The seeds are powerfully diuretic and prevent the animals from fattening. Let their food be comparatively dry Mix a little salt with their food. and let them, if convenient, have a little charcoal. Above all things do not teach them how to squeal.—*Me. Farmer.*

## THE HOUSE-KEEPER.

COLD SAUCE.—Beat up fresh butter and powdered sugar to a cream, flavor with nutmeg and any essence. This is used with hot cake.

COOKIES.—Four teacups of flour, rub in two teacups of sugar, one of butter, two thirds cup of butter-milk, 1 egg; nutmeg, soda.

WINE SAUCE.—A pint of wine, a half teacup of butter, and enough sugar to make it into a syrup; with or without flavoring essences.

PUFF CAKE.—Six eggs, six cups of flour, four of sugar, two of sweet milk, nine ounces of butter, four teaspoons of cream of tartar, two of soda.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—A New Hampshire gentleman says: "Take 2 large tablespoonsful of cologne and 2 teaspoonsful of fine salt, mix them together in a small bottle, every time you have any acute affection of the facial nerves, or neuralgia, simply breathe fumes in your nose from the bottle, and you will be immediately relieved.

FLANNEL CAKES.—One pint of Indian meal, one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two gills of yeast: Mix the wheat and Indian meal together, with as much tepid water as will make it into a batter, not quite as thin as for buckwheat cakes; then add the salt and yeast, and set them in a moderately warm place to rise. When light, bake them on a griddle; butter and send to the table hot.

CHOWDER.—For a capital spring chowder, put a layer of fresh fish, cod, or haddock, then a layer of split crackers, sliced onions, and raw potatoes sliced very thin; strew a little salt and pepper over this layer, put in more pork and fish, crackers, onions and potatoes, and so on until the ingredients are exhausted; over this mixture pour a bowl of liquid, composed of two tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed smooth with milk and water; add milk and water to the flour until there is sufficient to just cover the contents of the pot; cover down tight, and cook slowly two or three hours.


GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Main street, Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1865.

BLAIR COUNTY MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

**Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,** MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

PRICE

ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING

AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street

**The Second Supply**

FOR THE SEASON

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

**Dialogue Between Two Men.**

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do.

jan. 9 65.

Duff's College.

IRON BUILDINGS.

No. 57 Fifth Street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TUITION FEE NEVER CHANGED.

FORTY DOLLARS PAYS FOR

THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE

TIME UNLIMITED, IN

Book Keeping,
Business Penmanship,
Commercial Calculations,
Lectures Upon Law Ethics,
Detecting Counterfeit Money.

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Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

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Sheriff, Martin L, Bechtel,
County Treasurer, David Stifler,
Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, Geo. W. Hewit, Robt, Waring and John C. Biddle.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, and Saml. Moore, and Stephen Hammond,
Steward of Poor House. Obed B. Crissman.
Mechncantile Appraiser, Samuel Hoover.
County Auditors, James M'Kim, Alex, Kaer. and Abraham Robeson.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
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### BOROUGH OFFICERS.

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Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
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Clerk to Town Council, H. M. Baldrige.
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Weigh Master, Mrs. Susan Jane Reeder.
Constable, James Moorehouse.
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